FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

New Crop Rio Coffee.

C. J. ORRELL,

Has just received by Steamer Clarendon

50 Bags new Rio Coffee [prime green,]
5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Boxes best bunch Raisins,
10 Casks prime Cheese,
10 Hhds. Do. New Orleans Molasses.

Brick Row, Haymount.

January 5, 1836 70 tf.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

WISHING to decline the business of selling Goods after the 1st of June next, I offer for sale that large and commodious store now in the occupancy of Lacoste & McKay. Attached to the store, and in the enclosure are four lots, altogether measuring 300 feet on Front St. and 400 feet on Kershaw St. There are on the lot a large warehouse, smoke house, and a cotton shed 200 feet long. The property will be sold together, or the lots will be divided as it may suit purchasers. For the country business, it is well known as one of the best, and safest stands in this town. To an approved purchaser, a long credit will be given, if required.

AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw 4th Jan. 1836. 70 3t.

CHANGE OF THE HOUR OF STARTING ON THE

Portsmouth and Roanoke RAIL ROAD.

THE public are informed that Sixty Miles of this Road are completed and ready for the transportation of Passengers and Produce.

A train of Cars will, (from and after Wednesday next, 30th December,) leave the lower end of the Road, near the Market House, daily at 7 1-2, and the Depot at 8 o'clock, A. M. precisely, when the bell at the Depot will be rung to announce the departure of the train; and arrive at Margaretville, (the present termination of the road,) to dinner, whence passengers will be conveyed in four horse

Post Coaches to Halifax, N. C. arriving in time for the Southern Stages via Raleigh, &c

Returning, the Coaches will leave Halifax daily immediately after the arrival of the Southern Stages, and arrive at Margaretville to breakfast; leave Margaretville at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth the same day in time for the Baltimore and Washington Steam Boats. The advantages of this route are Economy and Despatch.

The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax, by Rail Road and Post Coaches, is only $5, and the whole distance (84 miles,) travelled in ONE DAY

☞Passengers will find this the cheapest as well as the most direct and expeditious route. They can leave Halifax in the morning and may arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or else in Philadelphia the same day.

December 28, 1835. 70-9t.

VALUABLE LANDS

FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the first day of February next, I will sell at Public Auction, the TRACT OF LAND whereon I now live, lying on the Stage Road leading from Cheraw to Salisbury, thirty five miles from Cheraw, thirteen from Wadesborough, and two and a half from the mouth of Rocky river, containing about eighty acres, on which is a commodious two story Dwelling House, Store House, Machine House, and a 49 Saw Gin and Screw, and a large double or Dutch Barn, with other necessary Buildings. Spring Grove Academy is situated about one-fourth of a mile from the premises. The above is an excellent stand for a Country Store, and has been occupied as such for the last twenty years. There is a Well of excellent water within thirty feet of the dwelling. In point of health, it is not surpassed by any situation in this section.

I will also sell at the same time, one other tract, lying on Buffaloe Creek, on both sides of the main road (as above,) about a half a mile from the above tract, containing six hundred and twenty-five acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, &c. There is about sixty or seventy acres under cultivation, about one half of which is fresh. These Lands are in Anson County.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BEARD.

Cedar Hill, Dec. 29, 1835. 70 3w.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 26th ult. a negro man who calls his name DAVE, and says that he ranaway from Elisha Rivers, in Florida, that he was subsequently taken up and confined in the Jail of Columbia, S. C. for one year, when he was sold, under the name of Fanny, for the Jail fees, and purchased by Robert Mayrant, to whom he now belongs. He is about 45 or 50 years of age, dark complexion, about 5 feet 11 inches high, has a small scar over the left eye, and a scar on the arm, occasioned by being shot. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer.

Fayetteville, January 6, 1836. 74-tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

GARDEN SEED.

THE Subscriber is in daily expectation of a large assortment of GARDEN SEED, which will be sold at reasonable prices.

E. J. HALE.

January 6, 1836.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having, at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, been appointed to sell the Negroes owned in common by the distributees and next of kin of John Whaley, dec'd., in order to effect an equal distribution of the same, hereby gives notice that, pursuant to the decree of said Court, made upon the Petition of said Distributees, he will sell on a credit of six months, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 30th day of January instant, the following Slaves viz: NANNY, a woman; DUBLIN, a boy aged 20 years; PETER, aged 17 years, and MOLLY aged 15 years, (the three last named are very likely.) Bonds with approved securities will be required of the purchasers before the property is delivered.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. *Commissioner.*

Fayetteville, January 1, 1836 70 3

Journeymen Tailors wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ, by the 1st of March, two first rate JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, to whom liberal prices will be paid. Apply, by letter, post paid, to the Subscriber, or at the Observer Office for information.

ALEX SUTHERLAND

Bennettsville, S. C., January 6, 1836 70tf

SPLENDID ANNUALS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

THE Oriental Annual, The English Annual, Friendship's Offering, The Christian Keepsake, all London works; and The Magnolia, The Token, the Religious Souvenir, The Gift, The Pearl, The Juvenile Keepsake, together with a variety of Children's Books for Christmas and New Year's Presents—just received.

ALSO—Crockett's Life of Van Buren; American Almanac for 1836; Memoirs of Hannah More; Robinson's Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible; Burder's Village Sermons; the Life of Washington in Latin; Thermometers, &c. &c.

December 15. E. J. HALE.

Scuppernong Wine.

4 Barrels of superior quality 3 years old, which will be sold in quantities of 10 gallons each to suit families, or by the barrel, at a moderate rate to close consignment.

S. W. MUPLEY

December 29, 1835. 69 3w

Private Boarding School

For Young Ladies, at Kelvin, near Pittsborough.

THIS Institution, long known as *Mrs. Edward Jones's School*, will hereafter be conducted under the joint superintendence and instruction of *Miss Charlotte C. Jones*, and Mr *W. H. Hardin*.—The next session will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue until the middle of July, including a short vacation, when the second session of the year 1836 will commence, which will terminate on the 12th December. A competent Assistant will be employed, if necessary. It is incontemplation to enlarge the accommodations for the School and before the beginning of the next session, it is expected that every school-room convenience for each Young Lady will have been provided

As it is determined to preserve the private character of the School, the Pupils will board in the families of the Teachers; exceptions to this rule will only be made to meet peculiar circumstances and the special wishes of friends and relations.

TERMS.—Board, (including every necessary) Tuition, Stationary, and the use of School Books, $75 per session.

Music and Drawing will form separate charges.

Books and Stationary will be furnished to the day scholars who reside in the Village and vicinity, and those who may board in other families, at moderate prices.

W. H. HARDIN.

Near Pittsborough, Dec. 20, 1835. 69tf

Rail Road Notice.

BOOKS for Subscription to the Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, are opened at the Branch of the Bank of the State in Fayetteville, under the direction of the undersigned, and will continue open for 60 days from the third Monday in December inst.

JOHN HUSKE,
J. W. WRIGHT, } *Commissioners.*
O. P. STARK,

December 26, 1835.

For Sale or Rent.

THE Subscriber being desirous to retire to the country on account of ill health, offers for sale the following property:—

The House and Lot whereon he lives, formerly the property of Wm. Waddill, Jr.

A House and Lot near Mr. S. Mims and W. Locke, a desirable residence for a small family.

A Lot, Warehouse and Out Houses near the Flour Warehouse; the Warehouse substantially underpinned for storing Salt, Molasses, or other heavy articles

A vacant Lot nearly opposite the residence of Wm B. Wright.

A Lot on Hay Mount, back of Constant Johnson, on the corner opposite, containing one acre.

The Plantation formerly Mrs. Barge's, which has undergone considerable repair within the past year in fencing, &c.

A particular description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase can, by calling on the Subscriber, be shown the premises.

The terms of sale will be liberal. If not sold previous to the 1st February, it will then be offered at Auction, or rented to the highest bidder, together with Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A. BAILEY.

December 28, 1835. 69 4w

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article. For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

J. GALES & SON'S ALMANAC,

FOR 1836.

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties where he was raised and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD.

Cumberland County, Dec 29, 1835. 69tf.

Ready Made Clothing.

G. & L. Hurlbutt

HAVE just received, by the Steamer John Walker, a splendid assortment of

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash. December 21, 1835. 68 6w

P. S. Among the assortment are twelve splendid Goat's hair Camlet BOSTON WRAPPERS

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835 38tf

$25 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid to any person, for the apprehension of my negro man AARON, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him. Aaron is about 38 years old, light complected, about 5 feet 6 inches high; his front teeth are very white and sound. He has a slight defect in one of his hips, which may be perceived from his walking. He has on, probably, a blue coat and snuff-colored homespun pantaloons, with a wide brimmed fur or felt hat. He ran away the 25th of October last, has a wife at John Hedley's in Chatham, about 15 miles North-west of Pittsborough. He formerly belonged to Peter Perry, of said county, and is well acquainted on the Cape Fear River as far down as Fayetteville, having worked on the river as a boat hand. I think it likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have procured a free pass, or a pass from some person permitting him to hire himself to any one who will employ him. Aaron may attempt to reach Wilmington, and make his escape on board of some vessel

WOODSON LEA.

Pittsborough, Dec 7. 68tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.

P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

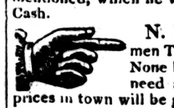
H. ERAMBERT, MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and friends that he has just received from New York, where he selected them personally, a handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

In his line, which he will sell at a small advance on New York cost for CASH only, or to such customers as pay on demand. As he expects to leave these capes for the West next Fall, he is determined to do a *CASH BUSINESS*, or keep his Goods on his shelves; finding it better to cry over them than after them. I hope that those who are indebted to me will take this as a hint, and come forward and pay up old scores, or they will have cost to pay, for I am determined to collect my debts and do a Cash Business. All those that think proper to employ me on these terms, shall have my best services to accommodate them,—all goods purchased of me shall have preference. He invites his customers to call and examine his Stock, as he warrants them to be English Goods, and inferior to none in the market. His Stock consists as follows:—

Blue and black CLOTH,
Brown, adelaide and invisible green do,
Drab and double milled grey mixt for Overcoats,
Royal ribbed Cassimeres, latest style,
Checked Cassimere for Pantaloons,
Buckskin Cassimere,
Plain Cassimere of different colors,
A handsome assortment Winter Vestings,
Light fancy Vesting, *for Parties*,
Buff Cassimere, for ditto,
Fancy Velvet Vesting,
Plain Velvet and Satin ditto,
A handsome assortment of Fancy Articles,
Stocks of all kinds,
Linen Collars and Bosoms, plain and ruffled,
Gentlemen's Riding Belts, a useful article in riding,
Buckskin Gloves,
Gum Elastic Suspenders and Garters,
Fancy Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Cravat Stiffeners,
Money Purses, Silk and Buckskin,
Bead Bags,
Gentlemen's Knit Shirts and Drawers. Cotton do,
Cotton Shirts, very fine, ready made,
Ladies' Jackets and Drawers,
India Rubber Aprons, large and small,
And a handsome assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING*, and will warrant them as well made as any in the State; and a number of articles not mentioned, which he will sell at a small profit for Cash.



N. B. Four good Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately. None but sober, good workmen need apply,—for such the best prices in town will be given.

H. ERAMBERT.

October 26, 1835 60 3m

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his customers in the State of North Carolina, whose accounts with him either open or closed by note, remained unpaid on the first of December instant, that his books and papers have been so much injured by the late fire, as to render it necessary for him to solicit from those doing business with him, a statement at as early a day as possible of their respective accounts. He further asks the favour of his friends, where more than one are trading in the same place, to transmit their statement to him under one cover by mail. He desires to avail himself of this occasion to return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during the period he has been engaged in business; and to assure his customers and friends that his means are ample and his arrangements completed for continuing his business as usual.

He is now opening a full assortment of

China, Glass & Earthenware,

At No 83, WATER STREET, two doors below his old Stand.

R. C. WETMORE,

No. 83, *Water Street, near Old Slip*

New York, Dec. 24, 1835. 69 7w

N. B. Attorneys holding claims for collection are requested to communicate the particulars of the business in their charge as soon as possible.

R. C. W.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

MONTAGUE'S BALM,

AN INDIAN REMEDY FOR TOOTHACH.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American public. Arrangements have been made to supply Agents in all the principal Cities and Towns of the United States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harassing of all Aches (Toothach.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent and not unpleasant, and the large number of persons in various sections of the country that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods

All applications for Agencies or orders for the Balm, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to the subscriber, or to Holderby & McPheeters, Petersburg, Virginia.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

EDWARD J. HALE has been appointed Agent at Fayetteville, of whom the Balm may be procured

CLOVER, HERD'S GRASS and TIMOTHY SEED, For sale by

C. P. MALLETT.

Sept. 29, 1835. 56-tf.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

SENATOR BENTON.

We beg leave to ask the admirers of this redoubtable champion of the administration to peruse the extract below, from a pamphlet published several years since by Edward Bates, a member of Congress from Missouri, a gentleman no less distinguished by his fine talents and his chivalrous sense of honor, high character, and unimpeachable veracity. It will be seen that Mr. Bates preferred charges against Mr. Benton directly impugning his honor; that he offered, nay even challenged an examination into their truth; that he put his accusation in such a form and presented so clear a bill of indictment, that the Senator from Missouri, had he felt the conscious pride of innocence, could at once have joined issue and refuted the imputation on his integrity. But Mr. Senator Benton stood mute. He writhed under the lash, but, like the culprit at the whipping post, feeling that he deserved the chastisement, uttered neither murmur or remonstrance. Yet this is the man who, after having denounced General Jackson as "a ruffian, a bully, and cowardly assassin," has lately come forward to play the part of his champion. He is the author of the famous "Expunging resolutions." The man and the resolutions are entitled to the same character.

EXTRACT FROM MR. BATES' PAMPHLET.

In setting down a few of the prominent facts which disgrace the life and conduct of Col. Benton, I shall not touch upon the *indiscretions* which clouded the prospects of his early manhood. Perhaps in charity his juvenile errors ought to be left to slumber in oblivion, in the classic shades of Chapel Hill. I shall confine myself to those offences which mark the character of his riper years, and bear some relation to his various public stations.

1. During the late war he was a recruiting Lieutenant Colonel of the Army. I say *recruiting*, because I have heard that he rendered some service in that line; but he never met the enemies of his country; *all* his fighting has been confined to civil broils with his fellow citizens. In that capacity, he was entrusted with public funds and became a public defaulter. As soon as a federal district court was established in Missouri, he was ordered to be sued. Judgment was rendered against him in 1822, and the money would have been collected long ago, on execution, but he procured a suspension of the writ, on his promise to pay the amount due, at Washington city, which he has not done, but stands to this day a public defaulter, proclaimed on the list annually published by the Government, for money received by him *officially*, more than thirteen years ago.

2. At the time of the failure of the bank of Missouri, Colonel Benton was one of its directors, and notwithstanding the charter expressly provides that no director shall be entitled to a loan of more than $3,000 at any one time, he and his eight co-directors divided among themselves, of the money *deposited for safe keeping*, by the United States and private persons, about $200,000!—I cannot say precisely the amount of the spoil which fell to the share of the Senatorial director, but it was somewhere between ten and fifteen thousand dollars. But this I do know, that the U. States brought a suit to secure their deposite of $152,000—that a compromise was effected, and in order to cover that claim the Bank transferred debts to the amount of about $180,000, including Col. Benton's debt, at least that part of it secured by a *humane* endorser. I cannot say with precision the amount of that part of the Colonel's bank debt, created by the juggling process of abstracting the *stock* of the bank, and pledging a naked subscription by way of security, but the *cadorsed* notes are known precisely. The agent of the U States brought suit upon them several years ago, and recovered judgment against the Colonel for $7076 76, no part of which has been paid, nor is likely to be; for as long ago as two or three years, Col. Benton, having nothing here to satisfy the demand, but privileged persons had the address to procure from the department an order to stay the execution. And so the matter sleeps.

3. The act of Congress which fixes the compensation of Senators, allows $8 a day during the session, and $8 for every twenty miles travelling, by the most usual road, from the member's place of residence to the seat of Government. For the session of Congress beginning on the 6th of December, 1824 and ending on the 3d of March, 1825 and the extra session of the Senate, beginning on the 4th, and ending on the 9th of March 1825 Mr Senator Benton received from the treasury the sum of $3302 40. Now, from the 6th of December, to the 9th of March, inclusive, there are but ninety-four days which at $8 a day, will amount to $752. The rest of the Colonel's pay must have been for his mileage, which being apportioned at the rate of $8 for every twenty miles (or forty cents a mile) will demonstrate that in going from St. Louis to Washington city, and back again, Senator Benton travelled the incredible distance of six thousand three hundred and twenty-six miles!! or that he has grossly defrauded the treasury.

4. Col. Benton was employed on behalf of Mrs. Mann, of Pike county, Mo. to collect a sum of money for her, from the War Department. While attending at Washington as a Senator, he applied at the proper office, and received the money, but on his return to Missouri, neglected to pay it over. Mr. Mann, the husband of the creditor, demanded the money but the Colonel having spent it, could not or would not replace it, except a very small part—and Mr. M. being in necessity for the cash, and angered at such treatment, bro't suit, to recover the amount, but afterwards, impelled by his urgent need, and fearing a total loss, in case the Senator should be pressed by his other creditors, he was forced to compromise on the Senator's own terms, and accept an order for merchandize on a store in St. Louis, besides deducting fifteen per cent on the gross amount collected, for the Senator's trouble in receiving it.

I could cite many similar instances of the Colonel's conduct, both as an attorney and as a private man, but these will do as a sample—and may serve to convince his distant friends and admirers how rigidly he pursues the dictates of honesty, and how fit a man he is to accuse others of personal and sordid views!

His veracity stands on a foundation about as stable as that which upholds his honesty. As regards his charges against me, I have nailed him to the counter. This is only a single instance, but such is his habitual disregard of sincerity and candor, that his constituents can hardly ask him the most common questions, without throwing him into the most embarrassing difficulty. If they ask him how far it is to Washington, he at once thinks of the six thousand three hundred and seventy-six miles, he poor man, has to travel in going there and returning. If they ask him about the style of living adopted by the great officers of government, his 'old fashioned republican notions will be shocked' at their gorgeous splendor and eastern magnificence, for he can hardly help thinking of the infamous East Room letter, and the awkward attempt to sustain it by another letter containing a string of clumsy prevarications, no less infamous than the original. If they ask him whether the House of Representatives is a body of men of talent and elevated character, and a fit depository of the 'right of the states to decide the Presidential election,' or whether it is prone to corruption and treachery, and is 'an unfit place,' to decide that election, he will be thrown into utter confusion—for he cannot know which horn of the dilemma will best sustain him, his speech in the Senate in 1824, or his report to the same body in 1826. The former was delivered at a time when he professed to be the devoted friend and follower of Mr. Clay, whose success (and as a consequence, his own promotion) he thought more likely to be accomplished by the House of Representatives, than by the nation at large. But the latter was elaborated after he had betrayed his old friend—and deserted to the banners of his old enemy, who was then giving signs of elevation, and making rapid advances to the possession of that power which the Colonel dreads, and that patronage to which he anxiously looks for a recompense of all his labors, and all his sacrifices of friends and principles. If they ask him whether Gen. Jackson possesses the education, talents and virtues necessary to fit him for the high and diversified duties of the Presidency before he can answer in the affirmative, he must look around him with a ludicrous fear, to see that there is no one present of the hundreds who have heard him revile the General without measure or moderation, denouncing him, not once nor twice, but habitually, in head and heart, in character and in temper, in manners, and in habits. If they ask him whether, in his opinion, Adams and Clay betrayed the people and bought and sold the Presidency, he may answer either in the negative or the affirmative, and be fully sustained by his own previous statement—for on this subject he seems to direct the expression of his opinions according to the political complexion of the company he happens to be in, or according as his own hopes or fears happen to preponderate. It is but the other day at a public dinner at Fayette, that he declared—"He had not been the assailant of Mr. Clay—he had not mixed in the charges against him," and it is but last fall, that he was warm and decided in his accusations.

In a conversation which took place in the town of St. Charles, in the presence of several gentlemen, Col. Benton, being asked by a very respectable inhabitant of that town if he believed Messrs. Adams and Clay guilty of bargain and sale of the Presidency, answered in his own emphatic way—'Believe it! I am bound to believe it—I may say I know it—no man in his common sense, at the public scene of action as I was, could believe otherwise.'

I could lengthen this account until the reader would be weary, with the disgusting specifications—but it is useless to pile Ossa on Pelion. I know that Colonel Benton, among his private associates will deny all these charges, and heap upon me the most opprobious epithets—but I challenge him to put his denial of my charges in such form as to admit of judicial investigation. If he will venture to take that course, I will consent to be taken for the vilest calumniators in this age of slander, if I do not fix upon him the stain of falsehood and dishonesty, and stamp it with the verdict of a jury.

EDWARD BATES.

The following paragraph, which we copy from the New York Journal of Commerce of Monday, we have read with equal admiration and gratification:

"*Not a Failure.*—It is a matter of grateful congratulation that not a mercantile failure of any importance has occurred in consequence of the enormous loss of property by the fire. If any thing were wanted to establish the mercantile credit of our city, one would think it might be found in the loss of fifteen million of dollars, together with all the confusion consequent on turning six or eight hundred firms out of doors, a considerable number with the total destruction of their books of account, without any one of those firms of any considerable importance permitting a single bill to be dishonored at the banks; and this notwithstanding more than half the Companies in which their property was insured were rendered bankrupt. The fact is honorable, gratifying, and astonishing."

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS COURIER OF DEC. 24.

LATEST FROM TAMPICO.

Horrid butchery of the twenty-eight prisoners taken from Mehia's expedition.—We are informed by a passenger arrived this morning in the brig Attakapas, whence she sailed on the 17th inst., that 23 Americans, 3 Frenchmen, and 2 Germans, were shot there a few days previous to his departure. The object of the Mexicans was not only to kill them but to make them suffer as much as possible before this was effected—for this purpose their guns were fired within a few paces of their bodies, and aimed at those parts which would not cause instantaneous death;—in this way some of them were shot ten or fifteen times, before life became extinct.—Our informant further says, that their clothes were set on fire by the wadding of the guns, and suffered to burn off them. Among the number shot, were two youths, apparently about 17 years of age. A large pit was then dug, and after these unfortunate, but brave men were stripped of their shoes and boots, they were indiscriminately thrown in. A few moments before they were shot, one of them, an American, implored the guards, in the presence of a priest, for a drink of water, which was refused! It will be recollected that Mehia's expedition was fitted out at this place.

We are further informed that martial law had been put in force—the utmost consternation prevailed amongst all the foreigners—they considering their lives and property unsafe; indeed the lower classes of the people had threatened to rise *en masse*, and murder the whole of them. All foreigners are considered as Americans, and are stigmatized by the Mexicans as "Infernal Americans." A short time previous to the shooting of these captives, a store belonging to a Frenchman was broken open, and robbed of its contents by the mob.

The report of the Mexican ports being closed against American vessels, is incorrect; it no doubt originated from the fact of the port of Tampico being closed during the time that Mehia was there, but was immediately opened after his defeat and expulsion.

The following is a copy of a letter from one of the unfortunate young men who joined in the expedition of General Mehia against Tampico:

Tampico, December 13, 1835.
Nine o'clock, P. M.

Dear Friends.—I will in a few words as soon as possible give you intelligence of my fate, which is an untimely one. To-morrow morning, before sunrise, I, together with twenty-seven of my companions, are to be shot, according to orders given by a court martial of Mexican soldiers, or officers, for an attack on this city on the night of the 15th November last. I, for my part, am perfectly reconciled to my fate. No use in giving particulars of the battle—I am pretty sure you must have heard them before. I, at the time of the engagement, got a wound in the head with a ball, and another through the right hand. I have been in the hospital until this afternoon, from the morning of the battle. No money can save us: even five thousand dollars was offered for any one individual. There was likewise offered one hundred thousand dollars as a ransom; but the reason of the refusal was, that they want to deter others from the cause of Liberty. This is a regular *massacre*. We should have been treated as prisoners of war. I hope the American nation will revenge our lives. I have but a few hours to live, so God bless you all. Farewell—Adieu.

JAMES FARRELL.

I cannot write well—excuse me.

To Messrs. DUBOIS & GARRETSON, N. O.

List of persons under sentence of death, by order of a military tribunal held at Tampico, to be shot on Monday, Dec. 14, 2835.

Arthur H. Clement, native of Pennsylvania, aged 40, parents unknown.

Thos. Whittaker of do, aged 30, father in Penn.
W. C. Barclay of New York, aged 20, parents in New York.
Jacob Morrison, of do, aged 21, parents in Ky.
Edward Mount, of do, aged 23, mother in New York.
Chas Gross, of Penn. aged 23, mother in Penn.
Isaac F. Leeds, of New Jersey, aged 30, parents not known.
Mordecai Gest, of Maryland, aged 53, father in Md; his own late residence in Ohio.
David Long, of Ohio, aged 25, mother in Ohio.
W. H. Mackay, of Virginia, aged 20, mother in Virginia.
James K. Stewart, of Vermont, aged 33, mother in Vt.
Daniel Holt, of Canada, aged 18, parents in Canada.
James Cramp, of England, aged 22, parents in Oswego, N. Y.
Lewis Jacobs, of do, aged 21, mother in Lower Canada.
Thomas H. Rogers, of Ireland, aged 25, parents in Ireland.
Daniel Donelly, of do, aged 20, parents in St. Johns, N. B.
James Parrell, of do, aged 23, father in Green county, N. Y.
Jas. Martin Ives, of England, aged 35, no parents (2 brothers in N. Orleans.
Augusta Laussear, of France, aged 22, parents in France.
——— Demoussent, of do do, 25, parents in France.
Frederick Deboy, of Dantzic, aged 24, parents in Dantzic.
Fred. Mm. Mauer, of Germany, aged 22, parents in Saxony.
Henry Wagner, of Germany, aged 24, no parents, late from Philadelphia.
John Ivish, of Germany, aged 24, no parents.
Andreas Helen, of Germany, aged 50, no parents
George Iselin, do, do 27, father in Germany.
Wm. H. Morris, of New Providence, aged 28, no parents.
L. M. Bellepont, of Hanover, aged 26, no parents.
Three prisoners died in the Hospital, viz:
——— Fleming, aged about 25, native of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Harris Blood, aged 40, native of England.
Jas. McCormick, aged 30, native of Kentucky.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.

Texas.—General Samuel Houston and Col. McComb have arrived from Texas.—The latter brings intelligence that San Antonio has fallen; the Mexicans have been completely routed and driven across the river; that General Cos had been slain; and that the Texian army was almost daily augmented by the volunteers from various parts of the country.

St. Augustine, (Texas) Dec. 21, 1835.

"Dear Sir—I wrote you yesterday, since which time we have had no official account from the theatre of war, but as regards the taking of San Antonio, there is no doubt. The news as we have it is about as follows: San Antonio was taken by the Texians on the 6th instant, by 3000 men, under Capt. Milan. It appears that a large reinforcement of Mexican troops were near at hand, which caused the Texian troops to strike the decisive blow, which they succeeded in doing about the time they encamped, and were just in time to be made prisoners, increasing the number to 1200.

By this blow, 2,000 stand of arms, 30 pieces of cannon, and a large amount of military stores, horses, camp equipments, &c. which cannot be worth less than $500,000, have fallen into the hands of the Texians, and which is of the utmost importance to them at the present juncture. It is said that in the engagement, Col. Milan, with four others, were killed, and some 15 or 20 wounded. I hope our friends in the United States will continue to send us their aid, inasmuch as we have to maintain the ground upon the other side of the Rubicon. It is said that Gen. Cos is wounded, and himself with Agoether, taken prisoners. It is also expected that the prisoners will be conducted to Nacogdoches and San Augustin, as they were taken without any stipulations on their part.

"Col. Milan led the first attack, to whom great praise is due for the success of the battle."

Education of Indians.—From a Report of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, we gather the fact that about *seventeen hundred children* among the different tribes of Indians within our borders, are now receiving instruction in schools kept chiefly by missionaries, and for which an allowance is made by government. In the school of *Michilimackinac*, composed principally of *Chippewas* and *Ottawas*, and which is under the superintendence of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, "the higher branches, geography, philosophy, and history are successfully taught. Two of the pupils have gone out among their relatives in the north, as teachers. Another is a Catechist of the American Board of Missions. A third commands a vessel on the lake, and a fourth is studying medicine. Many of them read and write the English and Ojibwas languages easily and correctly."

Under the head of "Choctaw Academy," we see 165 pupils enumerated, but no account of the cost to the government of instructing them—as is given in other cases—nor any mention of whose superintendence they are under. Is this the "academy" which *R. M. Johnson* has the charge of?—If so, why not set it forth—as well as the sums paid to him? In another statement marked D., we see an item charged of $28,228 82 for "education of Indian youths." Are these the youths, and this the cost, of the Choctaw Academy? We should be glad of a reply to these questions.—*N. Y. Amer.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Rents.—If we are not mistaken the mercantile community will be driven from the lower part of the city by the exorbitant demands of many of the landlords. The abominable rents asked, are beyond reason. Stores that a few years ago, rented for a thousand dollars, are now let for four or five thousand dollars. The active enterprising men of business, are literally working for the owners of real estate. This is a serious evil, and one first or last, that will correct itself.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON VIA NEW YORK.

We had occasion, no longer ago than in our last number, to speak of the *New York Times* as a confidential and trusted organ of the Administration. This intimation had scarcely seen the light, when we received, yesterday morning, the number of that paper publishd on Tuesday last, containing the following article, to which, and especially the parts we have *italicized*, we need not ask the attention of the reader:

"*Mr. Barton's despatches were received in Washington on Friday evening.* As to their tenor there can be no doubt—they must of course state that he applied for the indemnity, that it was refused unless explanations were made, and that he thereupon asked for and obtained his passports. As he was to sail in the packet of the 1st ultimo, he must now be near our shores. M. Pageot's recall has been officially announced in the Moniteur, and all regular diplomatic intercourse between the two countries will thus soon be ended. It was announced in the late Message that his instructions were given to Mr. Barton for the purpose of bringing the question to a decision, and that, in the event of a refusal to pay, which would necessarily be considered as final, a special message would be sent to Congress. It is suggested now by some who have recently visited Washington, that *this special message may be delayed until intelligence is received of the effect of the Annual Message in France*, or at least until Mr. Barton's arrival in person; but the correctness of this is very doubtful, as the answer to Mr. Barton's demand was to be taken as conclusive. If the special message should go in now, it must announce the final refusal of France to fulfil the treaty except upon condition, which we have pronounced to be inadmissible; it must *advise Congress to take such measures as shall seem best for the vindication of our rights and the maintenance of our honor*, and, if it recommend any particular course, will probably suggest something like non-intercourse, and the prohibition of French products. Upon this subject Congress will act at their leisure."

The Suppressed Letter.—The following observations of an American in Paris, in relation to the overture made by the French Government, will be read with interest. The N. Y. Com. Advertiser says the writer "understands perfectly well what he is writing about, and possesses peculiar facilities for obtaining facts, and forming sound opinions."

Paris, Nov. 20, 1835.

"Messrs. Editors: You will learn from the journals of this city, that our Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Barton, has demanded and received his passports, and returns home by the next packet, or the succeeding. You will also learn that the French Government has recalled their Charge d'Affaires at Washington. So the two nations are now without diplomatic agents as it regards each other.

"I cannot but look back upon the past of this affair with great sorrow. The King of France, sincerely desirous of having this matter amicably adjusted, and the claims of our Government paid, after the failure of the first Bill in the Chamber, recalled to the ministy the Duke de Broglie, who had always shown his friendship for our country, and who was heartily in favor of the payment of the money. A ministry was formed upon that principle. The measure was again brought forward. So powerful was the opposition from the Carlists and Republicans, that the Duke de Broglie became alarmed for the fate of the bill. He too hastily accepted of Gen. Valazo's amendment, requiring explanations from the President respecting his message, believing that this would readily be done in order to settle the matter. He expected no apology, nor any thing like it. And he, without doubt, expected to receive the sincere thanks of Mr. Livingston for what he had done. Instead of this, Mr. L. went to him much excited. An unpleasant interview took place. And although a more pleasant one succeeded just before Mr. L.'s departure, still the Duke's feelings were deeply wounded. Mr. Livingston returned to the United States—meetings were held for him at Philadelphia and New York; exasperating toasts were drank and published to the world.

"*The French Government*, in the meanwhile, *sends a communication to their Charge at Washington, stating what would be satisfactory to them, and requesting him to show it to the Secretary of State, and give him a copy, if he desired it. The Secretary of State, however*, REFUSES TO RECEIVE IT, OR EVEN TO HEAR IT, *saying that no negotiation can be had on the subject of giving explanations of the President's message.* Notice is at length given here, through the American Charge, that the American Government refuses to give any explanations, and payment of the money is demanded; this, after some negotiation and one or two interviews, is refused. Mr. Barton, according to his instructions, demands his passports and obtains them, and the French withdraw their Charge from the United States. This is a brief history of this unfortunate affair. The unnecessarily harsh language of the last message, and the rough and severe language of Mr. Livingston's correspondence with the French Government, and the unpardonable and stupid publishing of the correspondence with his own, have brought us to the very verge of a war.

Commerce of New York.—The following is a list of the arrivals in the port of New York, from Foreign ports, during the year 1835, from the Register kept by Mr. Van Buskirk, boarding officer—not including U. S. vessels of war.

Total arrivals, 2049—viz. 520 ships, 123 barques, 938 brigs—446 schooners—6 feluccas—10 gallots, 3 frigates, and 3 sloops of war.

Of these, 1568 were American vessels—288 British—34 French—15 Spanish—21 Dutch—14 Danish—1 Belgian—4 Sicilian—4 Hamburg—2 Lubec—2 Columbian—1 Mexican—1 Haytien—1 Sardinian—1 Tuscan—4 Prussian—36 Swedish—11 Austrian—1 Brazilian—7 Venezuela—1 Norwegian—and 26 Bremen.

Total arrivals,	1835	2049	Passengers,	35,303
" "	1834	1933	"	48,111
" "	1833	1926	"	41,756
" "	1832	1810	"	48,589
Total for four years,		7718		173,759

Total arrivals in four years from foreign ports 7,718 vessels, and 173,755 passengers.

The increase of vessels over the year 1834, has been 116. The decrease of passengers arrived during the same year, 2808.

The losses by the late conflagration at New York are ascertained to have exceeded the rough estimates heretofore made of them. A committee of citizens appointed for that purpose, have accurately examined the amount of the losses thus sustained, and reported that the whole number of buildings destroyed was 527, exclusive of the Merchants' Exchange and South Dutch Church; and that the estimated amount of loss is 17,115,692 dollars.

Immense Dividend.—We learn that the Ocean Insurance Company of Boston, on Friday last, declared a dividend of forty per cent, for the last six months, payable on the 18th.

Judge Saunders.—It must be confessed that the erudite Editor of the Standard does make some most novel and astoundiug discoveries. In a late number, it is announced that R. M. Saunders is one of the most distinguished statesmen of the United States. Indeed! Will it suit the Editor's convenience, can he spare time from his learned dissertations on the Spanish language, to inform us when Judge Saunders acquired such a reputation? Where are the evidences of his statesmanship? What measure has he originated? With what event in his country's history is his name connected? What State paper has he written? What speech has he made? Judge Saunders may pass respectably, when he passes without observation. The only achievement which we recollect of his, is the introduction of a resolution on the subject of Mr. Clay's removing from office a few printers, and a speech which he made thereupon. We suppose the recollection of this distinguished feat of statesmanship must call the blush of shame to his cheek *even* when the practices of the party with which he is acting, 'to distribute the offices of the Government as the spoils of victory," and the proscriptions made for the sake of opinion, are brought to his memory.

But we recur to the article in the Standard for another reason. He congratulates the party upon Judge Saunders's election, as a great triumph. Is this true? Does this Editor have the effrontery openly to proclaim that, in making judicial appointments, the sole qualification, or, at all events, the most important one required by our Legislature is mere party devotion? Is it indeed true that they have selected to administer the laws of the land, to dispense justice among the people, composed of all parties, a mere party electioneerer, and that integrity, learning and patience are secondary considerations? But again—Let us look at this matter in another view, and we ask the people to ponder these things. Does any man, when he puts on the ermine of the bench, put off his passions and imperfections? Can a political partisan Judge do impartial justice? If he can, will the people have confidence in one who, it is boldly announced, is elected because he was a partisan? We do not intend to make a personal application of these remarks, any further than, according to the shewing of the organ, they are applicable.—*Raleigh Star.*

AN EXPUNGING PRECEDENT.

The English Parliament of 1621 were involved in a dispute with their Sovereign, James I. in reference to certain claims of Parliamentary privileges and liberties. The monarch had sent them a message, communicating his pleasure that none in the House should presume to meddle with any thing concerning his government and mysteries of state. This excited the indignation of a House quite as servile as our present House of Representatives; and perhaps, if possible, a little more so. In reply to a petition which the Commons drew up touching this matter, the King told them politely that they were unfit for the duties of government, and that their privileges were derived from the grace and permission of his ancestors and himself. The Commons became alarmed for their personal security, as well as their existence as a deliberative assembly, and, after a long and warm debate, entered a *protestation* in their journals, in which they declared that their liberties, franchises, and jurisdictions, so far from being derived merely from the grace of the Crown, were the ancient and undoubted birthright and inheritance of the subjects of England.

To this the King demurred, and adjourned the Commons. He was now bent upon exercising his propensities for *expunging*. To this end, he adopted a somewhat more summary mode than that now proposed by Col. Benton. He sent for the journal of the Commons, and *expunged* the offensive record with his own hand. This is one of the few precedents in history, in which the records of one branch of a Government have been *expunged* for the gratification of the Executive. It was reserved for the present times to exhibit a tamer compliance with the Executive will, than could be compassed in the Parliament of James I. It is proposed in the Legislature of Virginia not merely that the records of the Senate of the United States shall be defaced, but that *the Senators shall be made the instruments of their own disgrace.—Boston Atlas.*

Money is very scarce in Philadelphia. Bicknell's Reporter has the following paragraph on the subject:

"The pressure still continues to exist in our money market; and, unless relief is speedily afforded, we fear that much distress will ensue in our business and mercantile walks. However incredible it may seem, we can assure our readers that, within the last week, some of the best paper has been offered at the rate of interest of two per cent. per month, or *twenty-four dollars a year for the loan of one hundred dollars.*

The following incident is related without a word of comment, in the Louisville Journal! as though it was a mere matter of course thus to shoot a manacled and unarmed man:

A few weeks ago, one D. W. Crenshaw, a member of the Murel gang and a notorious horse-thief and negro-stealer, was confined, for crime, in the jail at Woodville, Mississippi. Before his imprisonment, he was heard to make remarks, which excited a suspicion, that he intended to take the life of Dr. Webb, a respectable physician, and the principal witness against one of Crenshaw's accomplices. Dr. W., never having seen Crenshaw, called at the prison for that purpose. His name, however, was no sooner announced by the Jailer, than the prisoner, who was of Herculean stature and strength, started up and rushed furiously upon him, with the intent, it is supposed, of killing him with his handcuffs. The Doctor, with admirable presence of mind, instantly drew a pistol and shot his assailant, who died a day or two afterwards.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

ANTI-VAN BUREN COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE.

It was made the duty of the Chairman of the Anti-Van Buren Meeting which was held in this City on the 22d of December, to appoint in each county of the State a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, for the purpose of promoting the success of our common cause. That duty has been performed as far as practicable, and the result is subjoined. In some few counties, for want of necessary information, Committees have not been appointed, but speedily will be, and their names published:

Anson—Joseph White, John Beard, Absalom Myers, John A. McRae, Alexander Little.

Ashe—Col. Jonathan Horton, Alex. B. McMillan, John Ray, Noah Mast, Elijah Calloway, sen.

Buncombe—Joseph Henry, Joshua Roberts, Nicholas W. Woodfin, James Lowry, J. B. Whiteside.

Bertie—William B. Cherry, Edward Hardy, J. G. Mhoon, Major W. Watford, George B. Outlaw.

Beaufort—Gen. W. A. Blount, Edward Stanly, Dr. D. C. Freeman, Dr. S. Masters, Fred. Grist.

Bladen—Gov. Owen, Isaac Wright, A. Cromartie, Salter Lloyd, William H. Beatty.

Brunswick—Alex. D. Moore, James Gillespie, Daniel Evans, Robert McRackan, Abram Baker.

Burke—Isaac T. Avery, Samuel Hillman, Burges S. Gaither, John Rutherford, jun., J. J. Erwin.

Cabarrus—Gen. Paul Barringer, Dr. Harris, C. Melchor, George Klutts, A. McRee.

Chatham—W. Albright, I. Clegg, J. S. Guthrie, J. W. Bynum, Robert Faucott.

Cumberland—Dushee Shaw, Dr. Benj. Robinson, Maj. A. McLean, Col. McKellar, W. Winslow.

Camden—George Ferebee, J. N. McPherson, H. S. Bell, Thomas Tillett, Joseph G. Hughes.

Caswell—Dr. McAden, Dr. Roane, John Carr.

Columbus—A. Bryan, Col. J. Powell, Maj. S. Smith, Alexander Troy, David Burney.

Carteret—Benj. Leecraft, John F. Jones, Asa Canady, Peter Pelletier, Samuel C. Davis.

Chowan—Samuel T. Sawyer, Hugh W. Collins, Thos. S. Hoskins, J. H. Skinner, J. H. Haughton.

Davidson—Dr. Wm. R. Holt, John Hargrave, James Wiseman, Wm. Kennedy, John A. Hogan

Edgecombe—Joseph R. Lloyd, Richard Hines, Peter Evans, Theo. Parker, Spencer D. Cotton.

Franklin—H. J. G. Ruffin, William H. Battle, Wood T. Johnson, Samuel Johnston, Jas. Houze.

Granville—Josiah Crudup, Robert B. Gilliam, J. C. Taylor, Spencer O'Brien, R. N. Herndon.

Greene—Benj. J. Edwards, Theo. Eason, John W. Taylor, Samuel C. Pope, William Williams.

Guilford—J. M. Morehead, Jeduthan H. Lindsay, J. A. Mebane, J. W. Caldwell, G. Mendenhall.

Halifax—Dr. R. C. Bond, E. H. Eure, B. F. Moore, M. H. Pettway, Jesse H. Simmons.

Hertford—Richard G. Cowper, John A. Anderson, G. Montgomery, R. C. Borland, K. Rayner.

Hyde—Alex. F. Gaston, Wilson B. Hodges, H. W. Gibbs, David Shaw, Benj. Sanderson.

Iredell—George F. Davidson, J. P. Caldwell, Abner Franklin, J. Chambers, Joseph Davidson.

Jones—James Harrison, James W. Howard, Col. Edmund Hatch, Hardy Bryan, Jno. W. Hammond.

Lincoln—Bartlett Shipp, William J. Wilson, J. Graham, George Huffman, John Dickson.

Lenoir—Isaac Croom, John C. Washington, Blount Coleman, John Gatlin, Nathan Blount.

Moore—Cornelius Dowd, sen., Dr. S. C. Bruce, Dr. Charles Chalmers, James McBryde, Col. John B. Kelly.

Montgomery—Reuben Kendall, James Allen, John B. Martin, Edmund F. Lilly, Jas. L. Gaines.

Mecklenburg—Dr. J. C. Boyd, Alexander Grier, R. Madra, William Davidson, —— Hyams.

Martin—Col. Jos. J. Williams, William R. Bennett, Thomas Jones, William Slade, —— Bagby.

New Hanover—Samuel Black, Daniel Baker, James S. Green, William J. Love, Thomas Hill.

Northampton—Dr. Isaac Hall, Matthew Calvert, R. B. Gary, Colin W. Barnes, William Moody.

Onslow—David W. Sanders, James Thompson, Wm. Montfort, Lewis Dishong, J. B. Thompson.

Orange—William Holt, sen. Abner Parker, Wm. Thompson, Dr. J. S. Smith, Wm. A. Graham.

Pasquotank—J. L. Bailey, Thomas P. Hinton, Exum Newby, J. M. Skinner, James Mullen, jun.

Pitt—Dr. John C. Gorham, Benjamin F. Eborn, J. H. Burney, Isaac Joiner, G. Hoyt.

Perquimons—Gen. Jona. N. Jacocks, Josiah T. Granbury, Jesse Wilson, Col. E. Felton, T. Newby.

Rowan—Gen. Thomas G. Polk, John Clement, Dr. A. Smith, H. C. Jones, Burton Craige.

Randolph—Col. Wm. Hogan, Jonathan Worth, Hugh McCain, Col. A. Brower, Samuel Hill.

Rockingham—Dr. Edward T. Broadnax, Jos. B. Holderby, R Galloway, J. L. Loseur, Rbt. Martin.

Robeson—John Gilchrist, R. C. Bunting, A. McEachin, Dr. Warren Alford, Neal McAlpin.

Richmond—Gen. Alfred Dockery, George Thomas, J. R. Buie, Alex. Martin, H. W. Covington.

Rutherford—J. McIntyre, L. H. Logan, Col. J. Jefferson, Wm. E. Mills, Jno. Moore, (White Oak.)

Sampson—A. Monk, D. Underwood, Dr. J. Owen, Wm. Ashford, Wm. McKay.

Surry—N. Boyden, J. Cowles, Richard Gwyn, Samuel Moore, William Thompson.

Stokes—Dr. J. Pepper, Gen. J. W. Winston, A. Bitting, J. F. Poindexter, C. L. Banner.

Tyrrell—H. G. Spruill, J. H. Halsey, C. McCloese, D. Bateman, George Alexander.

Washington—John B. Beasley, J. C. Norcum, W. Beckwith, S. Hardison, John Goelet.

Wilkes—Gen. Edmund Jones, Gen. J. Wellborn, Col. J. Martin, sen., Gen. Wm. Horton, W. Martin.

Warren—Col. R. Bullock, Dennis O'Brien, Col. John C. Green, Peter Mitchell.

Wake—Johnston Busbee, Harrison Rand, Alfred Jones, Col. A. Rogers, jun., Thos. J. Lemay.

We published, in our last, the proceedings of a meeting of those opposed to Martin Van Buren and to executive dictation.

We recur to that meeting, for the purpose of urging upon our friends, in every part of the State, without delay, to hold meetings, and immediately prepare for the great contest in November. Every man who has observed the course of events, must be satisfied, that our defeat hitherto has, in a great degree, been produced by our want of energy, activity and concert. We have presented the spectacle of undisciplined troops, opposed to veterans. Whilst they have moved in solid phalanx, and brought out their full strength, we have, in many instances, suffered ourselves to be cut off in detail. Shall this state of supineness continue? Will those who honestly believe that the times are full of danger, who abhor the principles and the means by which Van Buren is sought to be forced upon us, use no exertion, submit to no sacrifice, for the purpose of informing the public mind? The odds against which we contend are great: the immense patronage of the government is in the hands of our adversaries, and will be freely used. But we have every thing to encourage us. We have truth. The great mass of the people are honest. They seek none of the spoils. They want nothing but an honest, economical and constitutional administration of the government. They would scorn to surrender their great constitutional privilege of electing a President, either to dictation of the President or the impudent arrogance of the office hunting caucus at Baltimore.—*Star.*

THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMITTEE OF RELIEF.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 4, 1836.

The Public has already been informed that, in the organization of sub-committees from the general committee of citizens, appointed in reference to the late calamitous fire which has desolated so large a section of the most wealthy part of the city, the undersigned were designated as a "COMMITTEE OF RELIEF," whose special duty it was to inquire into the extent of individual distress and suffering by the said disaster, and to devise means for obtaining and administering relief. No time was lost by the committee in entering upon the discharge of the duties thus devolved upon them; and the seeming delay in sending forth an appeal to the sympathies and charities of the public, in behalf of the class of sufferers falling under their particular care, has arisen from the peculiar circumstances of the case.

The first business of the committee was to ascertain, as nearly as circumstances would allow, the extent of the losses sustained by those for whose relief they were appointed. In the discharge of this part of their duty, it seemed necessary and proper to divide the sufferers into two classes, viz.—1st. Those poor families or individuals, and those artisans, who were actually burnt out, and whose property, working tools, and effects were destroyed in the conflagration.—2d. The owners of stocks in the several insurance companies which have been rendered insolvent—the widow and the orphan, and others of small but competent resources, who have in many cases lost their all; the annuities settled upon them in some instances, and the fruits of whole lives of honest industry and economy in others—and whose circumstances are such as to preclude the possibility of their being retrieved by any effort of their own.

In regard to the first of these classes, the committee have the satisfaction to state that the loss of property and the extent of immediate individual distress are not great. The fire, most fortunately for the poor, swept over a section of the city which was at once the most wealthy, and containing the fewest resident families; so that but comparatively a very few persons have been rendered houseless; and the committee are happy in believing that the sum of ten thousand dollars would be adequate to the relief of this class of the sufferers, and enable the distressed (mechanics and laboring men and women) to resume their labors for the support of their families.

In regard to the second class, notwithstanding the diligent inquiries instituted by the committee, they have not yet been able to obtain the desired information with that degree of certainty and precision which they could desire. Enough, however, has been ascertained to show that the losses of this description have been very great, greater by far than they had hoped would be the case; and as any farther delay would bear heavily on those who are in immediate want, it has been thought advisable by the committee to make the present appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Union, for such contributions as their benevolent feelings will dictate. The committee feel that it is unnecessary to endeavor to excite the public compassion by any labored appeal. Several of our sister cities and towns have already feelingly expressed their sympathy, and spontaneously declared their readiness to contribute in aid of the sufferers whenever and as soon as an appeal should be made to them, and we should be ready to receive it. The most numerous class of sufferers, as above intimated, consists of widows and orphans, unmarried females, domestics who have prudently husbanded their earnings, or for whom some provision has been made for faithful services, and aged men, disabled, or in the decline of life, who had invested their all, or nearly their all, in insurance stocks, and who had relied upon their dividends as a small but certain means of support through life.

Many instances have come to the knowledge of the committee, where, in the absence of relief, distress will ensue to a very great degree. In several instances the females of a single family had invested their property in different companies to large amounts, all of which, to the last shilling, is lost; so that those accustomed not only to the comforts, but the delicacies, and even the elegancies of life, have been suddenly reduced to a state of absolute dependence. Those sufferers, we repeat, are numerous. They are not to be charged with imprudence in their investments. The companies possessed the public confidence. They were managed by honest and honorable men. The corporations were instituted for the public good, and they have promoted it. Who could have apprehended the catastrophe that has befallen them?—The like has not occurred in the civilized world for nearly two centuries. They have been involved in sudden and ruinous calamity; and shall they, who have thus been reduced to want, without any fault or imprudence of their own, be left by an affluent and compassionate country to beg or to starve? And yet such is the delicacy of a great portion of this class of sufferers, that they shrink even from making their condition known. As to the amount of losses that will be sustained by those of this second class, who have claims upon the benevolence of the country, the committee have already said it is not yet ascertained. Enough, however, is known to warrant the belief that it will not fall short of one hundred andy fifty thousand dollars.

There is one loss of insurance stock of a peculiar character, and which makes a forcible appeal to the humane. It is that of five thousand dollars of the fund of the Fire Department—a fund which has been gradually accumulating for years, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of that band of faithful and efficient men to whom we owe so much, and who have so often perilled their lives in defence of the property of our citizens—the firemen.

Under the circumstances thus set forth with all the brevity with which the exigencies of the case would allow, the committee now appeal to their fellow-citizens throughout the country to contribute toward the mitigation of that wide-spread distress which they can scarcely hope entirely to relieve.

To the rich they would say, give freely of that bounty of which you are the stewards, and which has been spared to you, while the devouring element has snatched it from those who a few days since were your companions in wealth. To those who are in humbler circumstances, give of that which you can spare, for even the mite of the widow is blessed. To all, they say, give freely, knowing that He, whom the winds and the raging fires obey, loves a cheerful giver.

The more readily to effect the objects of the committee, they request their fellow-citizens of this city to meet in their respective wards without unnecessary delay, to organize committees, who shall divide the wards into districts, appoint sub-committees, and call on the residents of those districts personally, and receive their donations.

Their fellow-citizens in other cities, and in the different towns and villages throughout the Union, they would request to adopt such measures as may appear expedient to them for raising funds, and to forward their donations to Jacob Lorillard, Esq., the Treasurer of the Committee. The ward committees are also requested to send the amount that may be collected by them to Mr. Lorillard. Donations will also be received by either of the committee.

The committee thankfully acknowledge the benevolence of the citizens of Troy, who, with a promptitude that does them honor, anticipated the call of the committee, and have raised in aid of the sufferers the sum of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Samuel Cowdrey, 833 Pearl street.
Ogden Hoffman, 84 Broadway.
Jacob Lorillard, 8 Jacob street.
W. L. Stone, office of the Commercial Advertiser.
S. S Howland, 18 Greenwich street.
Jacob Harvey, 101 Franklin street.
Morris Ketchum, 40 Wall street.
Benj. McVickar, 496 Broadway.
John J. Boyd, 9 Tontine buildings.
J. W. Leavitt, 166 Pearl street.
W. T. McCoun, 30 Warren street.
James Boorman, 13 Washington street.
Edward Prime, 42 Wall street.
W. Mitchell, 33 Nassau street.

☞The committee trust there is no necessity of appealing to the editors of newspapers throughout the Union to copy the foregoing address as soon as may be convenient.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1836.

This is the first day of a new year. EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY SIX has set in upon us here at the Capital of the Nation with all the glory of a bright, warm sun, a clear sky, and a strengthening invigorating breeze. At 12 o'clock, the doors of the President's Mansion were thrown open, agreeably to custom and the world of fashion, of ton, of office, of legislation, of law, of physic, of divinity of learning, of business, of gossip, and so forth, and so forth, went to the President's, to see and be seen. In the anti room were stationed the New York Mammoth Cheese, Jemmy O'Neil, the Doorkeeper, and a band of music! The jam in the rooms was immense. Foreign Ministers of every grade were there, in the costumes of their respective nations—officers of our own Navy and Army, in full uniform—heads of Departments and the subordinate officers under them—members of Congress—gentlemen of distinction, and others of no distinction—*Belles*, fashionable, unfashionable and odd, pretty and plain, homely and handsome, vain and modest, tall and short, fat and lean—"all these were there," promenading the rooms, seeing more than they were seen, and hearing more than they were heard.

The President looked never in better spirits. Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Webster stood by the side of him, both looking remarkably cheerful and well pleased. They were chatting together, when I paid my salutatory and passing bow to them, like brethren of the same political faith—for at such times you know, the lion and the lamb lie down together. Kendall was near by, laughing and chatting in spite of himself—Kendall has a keen eye, but the rest of his face is—not so prepossessing.

Almost every body in Washington, male and female, seemed to be present. The Heads of all the Departments, excepting that of the Post Office, gave permission to their Clerks to keep New Year's Day and go to the *Levee*. Mr. Kendall however was an exception. He gave no such notice to his Clerks, and so most of them continued their labors during the day.

The *Levee* closed at two o'clock, much to the annoyance of hundreds and hundreds who continued to go there for a long time thereafter. There was no "admittance" however, after 2 o'clock; and what is worse, there are to be no more *Levees* this season.—The President will give private parties to invited guests; but the sovereign "people" who used to have the privilege now and then during the sessions of Congress, of calling at the White House, without waiting for an invitation, are now to be shut out secundem artem. It is said this new rule has been introduced agreeably to the recommendation of Mr. Van Buren. I scarcely believe it however. It is like the man, but unlike his present policy. POTOMAC.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Powhatan Ellis, to be Charge d'Affaires to the United Mexican States.

R. M. Patterson, to be Director of the Mint.

J. C. Pickett, to be Fourth Auditor.

Franklin Peale, to be Melter and Refiner of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Edward D Ingraham, Henry Toland, Cheney Hickman, James Rogers, David Henshaw, to be Directors of the Bank of the United Stetes for the year 1836.

Martin Gordon, Jr., to be Naval Officer for the District of Mississippi, in the State of Louisiana, vice P. K. Wagner, removed.

FROM THE WHEELING TIMES, DEC. 26.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH.

Married in this town on the 22d instant, by the Rev. D. Limerick, Mr. WM. B. SUTHERLAND to Miss SARAH MURRAY, daughter of Mr. John Murray, all of Wheeling.

Died at Steubenville, on the morning of the 24th instant, Mrs. SARAH SUTHERLAND, wife of Mr. Wm. B. Sutherland, and only child of Mr John Murray, of Wheeling.

[The happy couple left Wheeling on the 23d in the finest health and most buoyant spirits, to spend the holidays with friends in Steubenville. On the following morning the lovely and accomplished bride was a corpse! Language is feeble to paint the affliction of her parents, or the heartbrokenness of her husband.]

It is stated in the New York Sun, that the amount of revenue collected at the Custom House in that city during the quarter ending on the 30th September last is no less than $5,472,642 04, being more than double the amount during the same quarter of 1834, and more than half the amount secured during that entire year.

On Friday, the 25th ultimo, a melancholy accident occurred at Frankfort, Ky. The middle arch of the bridge over the Kentucky fell into the river, carrying with it two wagons with their drivers and teams, and several foot passengers. It is supposed that several lives were lost. One colored man is known to have been killed.

Received and for Sale by the Subscribers,

50 Hds. Bright retailing Molasses,
8 Tierces N. O. Loaf Sugar,
20 Bbls. Philadelphia, do.
15 Qr. casks Malaga Wine,
10 Bbls. Phila. Porter, (in pint Bottles,)
20 Bbls. Copperas,
50 Kegs Nails,
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 Bbls. Copperas,
60 Bags St. Domingo Coffee,
50 do. Rio do.
30 Boxes Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12,
15 Bbls. Brown Sugar, superior article,
20 Coils Rope,
20 Mats Cassia,

Also, Pepper, Spice, Madder, Saltpetre, Indigo, &c. WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14th, 1836. 71tf

MECHANIC SOCIETY.

A Postponed Regular Meeting of "The Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society," will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, at SIX O'CLOCK, P. M. By order of the President.

JNO. CARNEY, Sec'y.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1836.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1836.

FOREIGN.

New York, January 7.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—RETURN OF MR. BARTON.—The Albany packet ship arrived last evening from Havre, whence she sailed on the 3rd ult. *Mr. Barton*, our late *Charge d'Affaires* in Paris, is a passenger, and beyond this fact, for which every one was prepared, we find nothing to vary the accounts by the previous arrival. We remain unshaken in the conviction, that all difficulties will be speedily adjusted, and can only see in the preparation and language we hear of, on the other side, the apprehension, that something offensive might proceed from this country, and the natural and proper precautions—would that we had shown ourselves as provident—against being taken unawares.

As no special message has yet been transmitted to Congress by the President, it may be assumed, we imagine, that his purpose was to wait the arrival of Mr. Barton—which has been earlier upon the whole than could be expected. We must, therefore, be content to wait till next week, for the Executive views on the present aspect of our relations. One remark only we have to add, that in *no event*—short of actual aggression on the part of France—should this country stir a step till after intelligence reaches us of the reception given to the Message in France. Delay is to us, as every one who knows any thing of the condition of our coast fortifications, and our navy, must be aware—of incalculable value, in the event of ultimate hostilities—of which, we repeat however, we entertain no belief.

The letters we annex show the varying impressions of Americans in Paris—for both are written by Americans.

Mr. Barton, accompanied by *Mr. Livingston*, proceeded to Washington this morning.

Cotton has declined at Liverpool from ¼d. to 1d.

There is a rumor, for which we find no good grounds, that *King Otho*, of Greece, and all his Court, had been obliged to take refuge on board some ships of war, against a revolutionary movement.

The French papers mention the names of twelve ships of war, generally of the largest class, which were being equipped, in anticipation of hostilities. It is said that a number of applications have been made for letters of marque, to fit out privateers.

Stocks had fallen, in Paris and London, and the premium for insurance against war, had risen.

The London Courier of 27th November, says:

The Paris papers contain accounts of the naval preparations making by France to meet the contingency of war with the United States, but we still hope they will not be required. Really if the American President and the French Ministers wish to make statesmanship the laughing-stock of mankind, they will spend a few millions, shed the blood of their subjects, and destroy the prosperity of the two nations over which they preside, in this most insignificant and unintelligible quarrel.

PARIS, Nov. 30th, 1835.

I gave you an account of what I heard the other day at Havre, upon my landing, in relation to the indemnity question, the arming to protect French commerce, &c. It appears by the papers which you will doubtless receive, that the force is to be much greater than was at first spoken of. This, at least, looks like menacing, and I hope we shall not be backward in preparing to meet the consequences. This should be the first step, and then other measures.

Enough of explanation has been given;—if they wish more, it is because they want to pick a quarrel. This last, one would suppose, considering what they would lose, they could not really wish; but all reasoning upon the subject, after what has happened, would leave it as full of uncertainty as ever.

There has been some talk of the intervention of England, but what is there to decide? France asked the U. States whether they meant to menace her, or doubt the good faith of her government? The U. States answers, no. I ask again what is there then to require a mediator? Ask every body, and no one can solve the question. I am not much wiser than when I landed. There are shoals of Americans arriving here.

Yours ever, truly.

P. S.—December 1st.—The whole of the force is supposed *not* to be against us, but a part against Russia. There is a rumour again that England has been applied to to mediate in our affair.

PARIS, 27th Nov.

As I shall henceforth tell you all I hear *pro* and *con* as to a war, I now hear from good authority, that *M. de Broglie* says the French government will not take offence at the President's next Message, whatever it be, unless sustained by the doings of Congress; but that the passage of a *non-intercourse* act will be considered a declaration of war, & be followed by the *immediate* capture of all American property they can find afloat. I heard yesterday, that the French navy was already instructed to that effect. I cannot suppose there is any danger of non-intercourse at present.

Supreme Court.—James M. Williamson, of Person, has been admitted to Superior Court, and Alexander Austin, of Halifax, to County Court practice.

We continue our record of proceedings:

Monday, Jan 4.

Carrington *v.* Carrington *et al.* – Argued by Nash for plaintiff, Graham and Norwood for defendants.

Bullock *et al. v.* Minor—Submitted—Nash for defendant.

State *v.* Calhoun—Certiorari ordered.

State *v* Fitzgerald—Argued by the Attorney General for the State.

Moore *v.* Isley—Argued by Graham for plaintiff, and Nash for defendant.

Dickens *v* Mason—Submitted to the authority of *Williams v. Somers*—Norwood for plaintiff, and Graham for defendant.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.

State *v.* Rice—Argued by the Attorney General for the State, and Nash for defendant—Certiorari ordered.

State *v.* Johnson *et al.*—Argued by the Attorney General for the State.

Carter *v.* Wilson—Argued by Graham for plaintiff, and Norwood for defendant.

Collier *v.* Bank of Newbern *et al*—Argued by Bryan for defendants.

Wednesday, Jan 6.

Evans *v* Bradsher *et al.*—Argued by Graham for Plaintiff and Norwood for Defendants.

Harrison *v.* Battle, adm. *et al*—Argued by Devereux and Badger for Defendants.

Doe *ex dem.* Wood *v.* Harrison—Argued by Devereux for Plaintiff and Bryan for Defendant.

Thursday, Jan 7.

Henry *v.* Patrick—Argued by Graham for Plaintiff.

Child *v* Dwight & Co. *et al.*—Submitted for Defendants by Norwood.

Bryan *v.* Wadsworth—Argued by Bryan for Defendant.

Littleton *v.* Littleton's heirs—Submitted by Bryan for Defendant.

Friday, Jan. 8

Clancy *v.* Overman—Argued by Graham for Plaintiff.

Davis *v* Howcott *et al.*—Argued by Kinney for Plaintiff and Devereux for Defendants.

Burgwin *et al v.* Meares *et al.*—Submitted by Devereux for Plaintiffs.

Gillett *v* Jones—Argued by Badger for Plaintiff and Bryan for Defendant.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1836.

DEAR SIR: The only thing which has yet produced much discussion in either House of Congress, is the subject of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. In the House of Representatives, there has been on several occasions, much warmth exhibited on the presentation of memorials for this purpose.

Our French affairs remain as they were on the delivery of the Message, so far as respects the action of Congress. That our Charge has left Paris and is now on his way home, all admit. His arrival and the delivery of the special message promised by the President are now daily looked for; unless the Executive should come to the determination to defer the recommendation of any definitive measures until he is advised of the reception and movements thereon of his late message in France. What the ultimate course of our Government may be towards France, it is difficult now to say. I think, however, the House of Representatives will (I mean the majority,) adopt any course which the President may recommend, but the Senate having a decided majority against the administration, may, as they did in relation to the removal of the Deposites, wish to be convinced of the propriety of any measure before they adopt it.

The dispute between the Territory of Michigan and the States of Ohio and Indiana, in relation to boundary, will, as well as the proposed admission of Michigan into the Union as a State, occupy a large portion of the time and attention of the present session.

A bill for the distribution of the moneys arising from the sales of the Public Lands among the several States in proportion to their federal population, being now before Congress, begins to excite great interest. The sales of these lands for the last three years, amounted to more than twenty millions of Dollars, and by making a distribution some time early in the present year, the part that North Carolina would receive in pursuance of the provisions of the bill for that purpose now before the Senate, would amount to about one million of dollars. It will be seen too, by the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that at least that amount now remains as a surplus in the Treasury, and for which the Government has no need, unless, indeed, some prolific plans be contrived to expend it, and to prevent the States and the people from obtaining their rights. Will the people suffer themselves to be so miserably duped by the partisans of Mr. Van Buren, as to surrender their rightful claim to this large amount, and their interest in what may hereafter accrue through all time, and leave it to be scrambled for by Stockholders of Deposite Banks, Gambling Politicians, Office Holders and Office-Seekers, and thus to a most alarming extent increase the power and patronage of the Executive of the nation to the imminent danger of the liberties of the people? The time has now come, when this matter should be brought home to the People, that they may decide whether they will commit their interests and their rights into the hands of men who will sacrifice them for *party* purposes, or whether they will confide them to more faithful hands Respectfully.

The New York Sufferers.—The eloquent appeal of the New York Committee, to the people of the United States, will be found in another column of this paper. It cannot fail to call into action the powerful feelings of sympathy which have been universally aroused throughout the country. We trust that Fayetteville will act worthy of herself on the occasion. It will be seen that the Magistrate of Police has called a meeting of the citizens this afternoon.

The cause of Judge White.—We have copied from the Raleigh Register, a list of the County Committees appointed to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the formation of an Electoral Ticket, and otherwise to promote the election of Judge White. It is hoped that they will not delay to act, that we may have every advantage of a proper organization, and of that concert for which our opponents are remarkable, and which has been the secret of many of their successes. A meeting of the citizens should be called in every County, at the first Court or other public day, and the proceedings communicated for publication. In this County, it is expected that a meeting will be called during the week of our next County Court, in March.

The Mails.—The whole country rings with complaints of the inefficiency of the Post Office Department. The *Stages* arrive with great regularity, and generally bring the letter bags; but as for newspapers, sometimes they come in time, sometimes they come out of time, and sometimes they don't come at all. On Tuesday last, letters were received from New York announcing the arrival of Mr. Barton and the fall of Cotton, but not a single New York paper of the same date came to this place. On yesterday, the mail again failed from beyond Washington, except that we received a straggling paper due on Tuesday, from which we have copied the interesting foreign news in another column.

Bank Stocks.—Sales have been made here, within a few days, of a few shares of Bank of the State Stock at $112, and of a few shares of Cape Fear Stock at $109, dividend off.

Judge Saunders.—It was currently reported in this place a few days ago, that Judge Saunders had received an appointment from the President, and had consequently declined the office to which he was elected by the last Legislature. The last Standard, however, announces his arrival in Raleigh from Washington, and his acceptance of the Judgeship.

Mr. WILLIAM SWAIM, the Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, died in that place on the morning of the 31st ult. in the 34th year of his age. Under his management, the Patriot had acquired a reputation for wit, and for unsparing severity upon political opponents, and offenders of every degree, never equalled by any paper in the Southern States, and perhaps in no other quarter, except the celebrated "Tickler," published many years ago in Philadelphia.

The publication of the Patriot will be continued for the present, by Col. Alfred E. Hanner.

The Public Lands.—The Raleigh Standard would have the people believe, that the Van Buren party in the last Legislature were the exclusive advocates of the rights of the people upon this subject; that they opposed Mr. Clingman's resolutions because they proposed to give to the new States a larger share of the proceeds of the sales than was claimed for the old. A more impudent attempt to gull the people was never made; and it was at the last session only, we believe, that such a pretension was ever set up. The Standard, like some of the party in the Legislature, finds that the people will not tolerate a surrender of their rights, and is driven to this expedient to satisfy the clamour against them. But it will not do. It is notorious, that the Jackson party have been violently opposed to any distribution of the proceeds among the States; and that Gen. Jackson himself, has recommended the surrender of the lands to the States in which they lie. Witness the following extract from his message of December 4, 1832:

"It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease as soon as practicable to be a source of revenue, and that they be sold to settlers in limited parcels at a price hardly sufficient to reimburse to the U. States the expense of the present system, and the cost arising under our Indian compacts. The advantages of accurate surveys and undoubted titles, now secured to purchasers, seem to forbid the abolition of the present system, because none can be substituted which will more perfectly accomplish these important ends. It is desirable, however, that in convenient time this machinery be withdrawn from the States, and that the right of soil and the future disposition of it be surrendered to the States respectively in which it lies."

How ridiculous is it, in the face of the above extract, for the party to pretend that they oppose Mr. Clay's bill because it grants too much to the new States. They are not willing to give one-seventh part to those States, but yet they will give the whole to them!

Since the above was in type, we perceive that Mr. Casey, a Van Buren man, the organ of a Van Buren Committee in the House of Representatives, has reported a bill "to graduate the price of the public lands, make provision for actual settlers, *and cede the refuse to the States in which they lie!*"

The Raleigh Star.—We have pleasure in stating, that Mr. Lemay, the Editor and Proprietor of this staunch Whig paper, has associated with himself, in the Editorial department, DAVID OUTLAW, Esq., a gentleman who has for some years past, acted a prominent and honorable part in the Legislature of this State. He has uniformly ranked as one of the most able members of that body; and his speeches have been much admired for their point, their ability, and their firm and fearless assertion of the principles of the Whig party. In the language of Mr. Lemay, he is "a gentleman whose superior talents, high literary attainments, sound republican principles, and firm, unbending integrity, eminently qualify him for the duties of the station, which, aided by the solicitations of the friends of our cause, we have been so fortunate as to prevail upon him to assume. Though a young man, he has borne a conspicuous and useful part in the management of public affairs, and is already known, favorably known, not only in, but out of the State, as having acquired a reputation at the bar and in the legislative hall, not inferior to that of any of North Carolina's most gifted and patriotic sons of equal age and experience."

The politics of the Star of course undergo no change.

Illinois.—The Senate of Illinois has passed resolutions approving of the nomination of Judge White, and strongly deprecating the election of Mr. Van Buren. The following resolution will exhibit their feelings towards the latter person:

Resolved, That we view the continued efforts of the supporters of Mr Van Buren to connect him with the popular name of Gen Jackson, whom he opposed in 1824 and 1825, and never supported until the People, by acclamation, declared he should be presented, as an evidence that he has no merits of his own to recommend him, and of their want of respect for the good sense and independence of the People.

The War in Florida.—The Indian disturbances which recently broke out in Florida, have not yet been quelled, though there is every reason to suppose that the regular force under Col. Clinch, with such volunteers and militia as had been collected, are sufficient to put down the Indians, if they can be overtaken.

The alarm among the people of Florida appears to have been excessive. They had fled from their plantations, which were in some instances visited and laid waste by the Indians. The houses, sugar houses, and crops, on the following plantations, had been destroyed, viz:—Dummitt's, Anderson's, Major Heriot's, Dunham's, Hunter's, Williams's, Dupeyster's, Dr. Brush's, Ramon Sanchez's, in all it is said that upwards of 20 plantations were totally destroyed.

A few negroes had joined the Indians.—The Indian force is said to be about 1500.

The Troops under the orders of Colonel Clinch amount to about 1000.

Mr. Henry Woodruff, near Spring Garden, on the St. John's, was killed, and his servant wounded, by some Indians.

The Hon. Jesse Speight.—The New York American notices a packet received by Arthur Tappan addressed to "Arthur Tappan and *gang*," franked by J. Speight, member of Congress from North Carolina, containing a *piece of rope*, with the following brief epistle:

"I herewith return you your protest, enclosing as a testimony of my high regard for your necks, a piece of rope. You will no doubt duly appreciate my motives. J. SPEIGHT."

Washington, 2d Jan., 1835.

The paper thus returned, was the printed Protest of the American Anti-Slavery Society, against the denunciations of the President of the U. S. in his Message—a copy of which had been sent to each member of Congress—a document signed by *Arthur Tappan*, *William Jay* and others.

Texas.—The news from Texas is interesting. See first page.

The poetical selection of "E." shall appear in our next.

CONGRESS.—The most important matter which has been before the Senate during the past week, is the bill creating two Judicial circuits in the Western States, and reducing the number in the Atlantic States, by annexing Delaware to the Pennsylvania circuit, and Maryland to the Virginia circuit. This will make the appointment of one more Judge necessary, and may prevent the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Taney, as the Circuit in which he resides will be abolished. This bill passed the Senate, 37 votes to 1. [Isaac Hill.]

Mr. Leigh, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the legacy of James Smithson, of London, for a University in the District of Columbia, together with a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint agents to secure said legacy.

Mr. Ewing presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which was laid on the table without debate.

On the succeeding day, Mr. Morris of Ohio, presented a memorial on the same subject. Mr. Calhoun demanded the reading of the petition and afterwards the question "Shall it be received?"

On this question a debate ensued which occuped the whole of the day, and in which Mr. Morris, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Porter, Mr. Preston, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Leigh, took part.

Mr. Buchanan moved that the question be postponed until Monday, which was agreed to.

House of Representatives.—The whole of Monday the 4th inst. was occupied in a debate on the question whether the House would receive a petition presented by Mr. Adams, on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. Messrs. Mercer, Sutherland, Craig, Reed, Briggs, Vanderpoel, Bell, Glascock, Beardsley, Williams, of N. C., Patton, Mann, Underwood, Thomas, of Md., Hamer, Everett, of Vt., J. Q. Adams, and Bynum, took part in the discussion.

The subject was finally postponed till Tuesday the 12th inst.

A bill has passed the House, and been read twice in the Senate, making an appropriation of $80,000 for suppressing the hostilities of the Seminole Indians in Florida.

Public Lands.—Mr. Casey, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to graduate the price of Public Lands, make provision for actual settlers, and cede the refuse to the States in which they lie.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, said the bill and report just made by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Casey) related to a very important subject; and it was desirable that information should be distributed as to the nature and object of the measure proposed. He therefore moved the printing of 3,000 extra copies of the bill and report; which motion, by consent, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. Beardsley presented a memorial from the "Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan." Mr. Hannegan moved the rejection of the memorial. This motion lies on the table.

On the 6th, Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia ought not to be entertained by Congress.

And be it further Resolved, That in case any petition praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia be hereafter presented, it is the deliberate opinion of the House that the same ought to be laid upon the table without being referred or printed.

Mr. Jarvis said the resolution was precisely in the terms of that which had been suggested by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Owens,) on a former day. In now offering it, he was actuated not by common courtesy alone, but by strong and hearty approbation of the course which it recommended.

Mr. Wise submitted the following as an amendment to the resolution:

Strike out all after "Resolved," and insert: That there is no power of legislation by the Constitution to the Congress of the United States to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and that any attempt by Congress to legislate upon the subject of the abolition of slavery will be not only unauthorized, but dangerous to the Union of the States.

Mr. Wise said he would take the opportunity to say that he hoped this amendment would bring the question directly before the House. The war had commenced between the evasive and the direct course upon this question. Both of the propositions of the resolution he regarded as entirely evasive. Nothing would satisfy the South but a bold, direct, and manly course. He wished to see how gentlemen would vote on the question. He wished to see who would move the previous question, and how gentlemen would meet it. Let us, said Mr. W., come to the mark.

Mr. Glascock submitted the following as an amendment to the amendment:

Resolved, That any attempt to agitate the question of slavery in this House is calculated to disturb the compromises of the Constitution, to endanger the Union, and, if persisted in, to destroy, by a servile war, the peace and prosperity of the country.

After some conversation, the subject was laid over, by consent.

Both Houses adjourned from Thursday to Monday.

Bishop Ives.—Late intelligence from this gentleman states that his health is much improved: he expected to sail for America on the 20th November.

Dividends.—The Bank of the U. States has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable after the 14th instant.

POSTSCRIPT.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.—The same parcels of new brands which sold last week for 11¼d. have this week been sold at 10½. Inferior Alabama have been sold right after though at low prices, for this kind 6½, 6¾, and even 6d. has been accepted.

Dec. 5. The market to-day is extremely flat: only 1500 bags sold. There have been some very low sales yesterday and the day before, which are only equal to 5¾ for the most inferior. These are dreadful sacrifices, and the parties to-day are hardly as much inclined to go on.

A Good Example.—A mercantile firm in Fayetteville, N. C., on hearing of the great fire in New York, immediately remitted $20,000, with orders to anticipate the payment of all demands against them held by persons who had suffered by the fire.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Thomas F. Davis, Jr. WILLIAM S. ASHE, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss SARAH ANN GREEN, all of that place.

In Richmond County, on the 4th inst., by George Thomas, Esq, Mr. JESSE WATKINS to Miss SARAH ANN MORGAN, daughter of Richard Morgan, deceased.

In Raleigh, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector of Christ Church, CADWALLADER JONES, Jun Esq. of Hillsborough, to Miss ANNIE IREDELL, eldest daughter of the Hon. James Iredell.

DIED,

In New York, on the 2d inst. Mr. PRENTISS CHUBB, in the 39th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, yesterday morning, Steamer Clarendon, with goods for sundry persons.

DEPARTED, January 7, Steamer John Walker, with Seed, Cotton, Flour, &c. for S. W. Murly, G. B. Atkins, N. McKinnon, George McNeill, Thomas Cochran, John Munn, John M. Dobbin, R. C. McMaster, John Huske & Son, C. J. Orrell.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JANUARY 14.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	32 a 34
Ditto, apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6¾ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton, new	13 a 13½	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	50a 55	Tobacco, leaf,	5½ a 6
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 40 a 1 50	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 50 a 7 75	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16a

TOWN MEETING.

An appeal has been made by the inhabitants of the City of New York, to the people of the United States, for pecuniary aid to relieve the sufferers by the late extensive fire in that City.

The citizens of Fayetteville are therefore requested to convene at the Town Hall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to take the subject into consideration, and devise such measures as will (as far as practicable,) afford the desired relief.

THO. N. CAMERON, *M of Police.*

Thursday, January 14th, 1836.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, in great variety, and for sale by E. J. HALE.

Valuable Real Estate

AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 4th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, [M.] by virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Amos Kimball, I shall proceed to sell at public Auction, in front of the premises, that valuable Lot on the corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, containing 46 feet front on Hay Street and running back to Franklin Street, with the improvements thereon, which consist of *two large Brick Stores* with *Brick Warehouses* attached, at present in the occupancy of Messrs. Nott & Starr and H. P. Peck. Terms made known at the day of sale.

ROBERT DONALDSON, *Trustee.*
by JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, January 14, 1836. 71w3

SALES AT AUCTION.

BEING about to remove from this place, I shall sell at Auction, on Wednesday the 10th February next, the whole of my Stock of GOODS, which, being a large and valuable assortment of

Groceries and Dry Goods,

may make it worthy the attention of the Public generally It consists of

Porto Rico, Lump and Loaf Sugars, Laguira and Rio Coffee, superior Molasses, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, heavy 42 inch Dundee Bagging, black and yellow Bale Hope, Bagging Twine, Alum and Sack Salt, Train and Lamp Oil, Malaga Wine, Raisins, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Swedes and English Iron, German, English and American blister Steel, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Tea-kettles and Andirons, Collins and King's Axes, cut Nails, Anvils and Vises, Trace and Halter Chains, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, Rice, White Lead, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black and Sponge Blacking, Shoe ditto, Yellow Soap, Powder and Shot, Putty, Verdigris, Shoe Blacking, Bed Cords, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Letter ditto, Spirits Turpentine and Castor Oil, coarse and fine Shoes, fine Hats, superior Cloths and Cassimeres, Merinos, Circassians, Silks, Calicoes, Vestings, Bed Tickings, Silk and Cotton Pocket Hd'kfs, Ladies' fancy ditto, Bobbinett Laces, Edgings and Footings, Ribbons and Scarfs, French Muslin and Ginghams, together with a general variety of FANCY GOODS, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

—ALSO—

A comfortable Dwelling House and Lot near the centre of business.

E B. DRAKE.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN, *Auct'rs.*

Fayetteville, Jan 13, 1836. 71ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same by the 10th of February next, and all those holding claims against me, are solicited to present them for payment.

E. B. DRAKE.

Fayetteville, Jan. 12th, 1836. 71tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, either in this place, or at Lumberton, whether by Note or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and those neglecting to do so, shall have the claims against them placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Much forbearance having already been exercised, longer indulgence cannot possibly be given.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1836. 71-4w.

N. E. Rum.

NOW landing from Steam Boat Clarendon, 9 hhds. and 3 bbls. New England RUM, for sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14. 71tf.

Loaf Sugar.

20 barrels of Philadelphia refined SUGAR,
8 tierces of New Orleans " "
For sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14, 1836. 71tf.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER

COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertige; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation of the system, as is too frequently the result from medicine given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness for in from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, disassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P has acquired as the inventor of the "*Potent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. H. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

NOTICES.

The Rev'd James M. Brown, General Agent for the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, will preach, (Providence permitting) in the following places; viz:

1836, Monday Jan'y	18,	At China Grove Church;
Tuesday	19,	At Mount Pisgah;
Wednesday	20,	At Tirza;
Thursday	21.	At Sardis;
Friday	22,	At the Bluff;
Saturday	23,	At Flea Hill;
Sunday	24,	At McPherson's;
Monday	25,	At Lumber Bridge;
Tuesday	26,	At Philadelphus;
Thursday	28,	At Antioch;
Friday	29,	At Centre;
Saturday	30,	At Bethel;
Sunday	31,	At Galatia;
Tuesday, Feb'y	2,	At Beth-car;
Wednesday	3,	At Elizabethtown;
Thursday	4,	At the Brown Marsh;
Sunday	7,	At Wilmington;
Tuesday	9,	At Black River Chapel;
Wednesday	10,	At Rock Fish Church;
Thursday	11,	At Hopewell;
Friday	12,	At Keith;
Saturday	13,	At Hunt's;
Sunday	14	At the Grove;
Monday	15,	At Shiloh;
Tuesday	16,	At South River;

The Sessions of the above named Churches are hereby requested to meet with Mr. Brown on the days above designated, one hour before the usual time for commencing public worship.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 61f.

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.,
50 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 cercon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING
LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER OF PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 10f.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of BOOKS, embracing a very large number, of every description. They are far too numerous to be mentioned in detail

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Irving's Legends of the Conquest of Spain, The Linwoods; Magpie Castle; Tales of a Physician; Port Admiral; Francesca Carrara; Will Watch; Legends of a Log Cabin; Old Maids; Nights at Mess; Beauties of Irving; Nuts to Crack; Gaul's Phrenology; Reed and Matheson's Visit to the American Churches; Wayland's Philosophy; Supplement to 6 months in a Convent; Crocket's Song Book; Grator's Own Book; Irving's Life of Columbus; Evans's Millwright's Guide; Cobbett's Advice to Young Men; Parley's Every Day Book; Missouri Harmony, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

November 19.

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

BUTTER.

3,000 Lbs. first quality Mountain **BUTTER**, put up by William Hale, Esq and for sale by E. B. DRAKE.

October 12, 1835. 58tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835. 46 f.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, or sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hill-borough Streets, recently occupied by Mr. Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

N v. 16, 1835. 63tf

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf

IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of Smith & Johnson, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st inst. The business will be continued by A Johnson, at the old stand. All persons indebted to the Firm are requested to call and settle previous to the 1st. of January next, or they will find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All persons having claims against them are requested to present them for settlement.

DANIEL SMITH.
A. JOHNSON.

Dec 17. 1835. 67tf.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleasand Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1835. }

John R. Donaldson, *vs* John R. White.—*Original Attachment.*—"No Goods or Chattels of the defendant to be found, then summoned the Firm of Willkings & Belden as Garnishees. E. W Willkings, of the Firm of Willkings & Belden, filed his Garnishment, and discharged by the Court."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John R. White, the Defendant in this case, hath removed out of this County, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed in the Town of Fayetteville, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's claim, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, for the amount thereof, and the amount in Garnishee's hands condemned.

Witness, *Archibald McLean, Jun'r*, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1835, and sixtieth year of American Independence.

(67 6t.) ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clk.*

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and is now opening, his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boys' Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope,
A great variety of Men's and Women's Cloaks.

ALSO, a first rate article of Champaigne Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, best quality. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN C. LATTA.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can be given Persons failing to comply with the above notice before the first of January, 1836, must expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. J. C. L.

December 1, 1835. 65 tf

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a fresh and general supply from New York, of the following articles, viz:

Bunch Raisins,	Coffee & brown Sugar,
Currants,	Scotch Herrings,
Soft shell Almonds,	Jamieson's water Crackers,
Palm Nuts,	Cheese and Scotch Barley,
Filberts,	Race & ground Ginger,
Mace and Cloves,	Pepper and Alspice,
Cassia and Nutmegs,	Cream Ale, &c. &c.
Spanish Cigars,	
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,	

A general assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, on hand.

☞ His wholesale price for Candies by the 100 weight is 30 cents per pound.

He now tenders his thanks to his friends and customers, both in the town and surrounding country, for past favors, and hopes to share a portion of their future patronage.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1835. 63-4*m.*

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER. The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood I bought them from Col. Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE.

Duplin County, Sept. 10, 1835. 54tf.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1835.

James H. Jarman and others, *vs* Zecheriah Davis and others. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Elizabeth Taylor, Windal Taylor, James Taylor, Catharine Davis, James T. Davis, Nimrod W. Leary, Catharine Leary, Barney Ivey and Elsey Ivey, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for three months successively, that the said Defendants may appear at the next Term of our Court to be held on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and set for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

(True copy from the Minutes.)

Test, JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

Cost of adv. $4. 61-3m

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street.

Auction and Commission Business attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are.

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkffs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

I want to purchase

ALONG between this and the 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

15,00 LBS. GOOD FEATHERS,
10,000 do. Bees Wax,
50,000 do White Cotton Rags.

—ALSO—

Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.
Below the U. S. Bank.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1835. 51tf

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, 'I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,
For sale by
J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

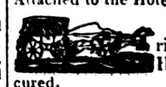
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,

A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.

FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS AND SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
SHELL COMBS of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Hay, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Dr. Bedell's Sermons.

THE above work has just been received, and Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. A few copies also for sale.

E. J. HALE.

September 22, 1835.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 14, 1832.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N. O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.
For sale by
HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick.)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white.)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 45 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.